E/1998/28
E/CN.7/1998/10

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

REPORT ON THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION

(11-13 March 1998)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1998

SUPPLEMENT No. 8

UNITED NATIONS

E/1998/28
E/CN.7/1998/10

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

REPORT ON THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION

(11-13 March 1998)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1998

SUPPLEMENT No. 8

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1998

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

E/1998/28
E/CN.7/1998/10

ISSN 0251-9941

CONTENTS

Chapter		Paragraphs	Page
I.	MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION	1-4	1
	A. Draft resolution	1	1
	B. Draft decisions	2-4	3
II.	POLICY ISSUES FOR ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME	5-35	6
	A. Structure of the debate	5-10	6
	B. Deliberations	11-35	6
III.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES	36-67	12
	A. Structure of the debate	36-39	12
	B. Deliberations	40-66	12
	C. Action taken	67	17
IV.	MONITORING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AND OTHER COORDINATION MATTERS	68-71	18
	A. Structure of the debate	68-69	18
	B. Deliberations	70-71	18
V.	ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS	72-76	19
	A. Structure of the debate	72-73	19
	B. Deliberations	74-75	19
	C. Action taken	76	19
VI.	PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND FUTURE WORK	77-83	20
	A. Structure of the debate	77-78	20
	B. Deliberations	79-82	20
	C. Action taken	83	21
VII.	OTHER MATTERS	84-86	22
	A. Structure of the debate	84	22
	B. Deliberations	85	22
	C. Action taken	86	22

VIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS FORTY-FIRST SESSION 87-88 23

IX. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS 89-96 24

A. Opening and duration of the session 89-91 24
B. Attendance 92 24
C. Election of officers 93-94 24
D. Adoption of the agenda 95 25
E. Documentation 96 25

Annexes

I. Attendance 26

II. List of documents before the Commission at its forty-first session 31

Chapter I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. Draft resolution

1. At its forty-first session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991, 1992/30 of 30 July 1992, 1995/19 of 24 July 1995, 1996/22 of 23 July 1996 and 1997/38 of 21 July 1997,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug abuse control in general, and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[1] in particular,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997,[2] in which the Board points out that in 1996 a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved, and noting that efforts were made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, to maintain, together with other producing countries, the balance between supply and demand,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. Urges all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production and manufacture for export;

---

*See paragraph 67 below.

2. Urges Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels;

3. Urges consumer countries to assess their needs for opiates realistically, and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to ensure easy supply;

4. Commends the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the sales of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2/ United Nations publications, Sales No. E.98.XI.1.

B. Draft decisions

2. At its 1160th and 1161st meetings, on 13 March 1998, the Commission discussed its programme of future work and priorities under agenda item 7. It drew up a draft provisional agenda and list of documents for its forty-second session, on the understanding that informal inter-sessional meetings would be held at Vienna to finalize the draft text, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION I

At its _____ plenary meeting, on _____ 1998, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs set out below, on the understanding that following the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, informal inter-sessional meetings would be convened at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-second session and to review the issue of the duration of the regular session of the Commission.

AGENDA

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate and policy directives.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

4. Reduction of illicit demand for drugs.
   [Special topic: Youth and drugs]

   [Review of national studies on the social and economic costs of drug abuse]

   Documentation

   World situation with regard to drug abuse: report of the Secretariat
   [Special report or reports requested by the Commission]

5. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Documentation

World situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking: report of the Secretariat

Action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: report of the Secretariat

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

[Report of the Executive Director (as necessary)]

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1998 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

(c) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

[Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)]

7. Implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session.

Documentation

Global Programme of Action adopted by the General assembly at its seventeenth special session: report of the Secretary-General

8. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and implementation of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on international drug control.

Documentation

Implementation of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on international drug control: report of the Secretariat

9. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

[Note by the Executive Director (as necessary)]

3. At its 1158th to 1160th meetings, on 12 and 13 March 1998, the Commission considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its _____ plenary meeting, on _____ 1998, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997.

4. At its reconvened 1161st meeting, on 18 March 1998, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its forty-first session, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION III

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its _____ plenary meeting, on _____1998, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on is forty-first session.

Chapter II

POLICY ISSUES FOR ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

A. Structure of the debate

5. At its 1156th to 1158th meetings, on 11 and 12 March 1998, the Commission considered agenda item 3 entitled "Policy issues for action by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme".

6. For its consideration of item 3, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/1998/2).

7. The Executive Director made an introductory statement at the 1156th meeting, on 11 March 1998.

8. The Commission began consideration of agenda item 3 at its 1156th meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Spain and Turkey. Statements were made by the representatives of Chile (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union). The observers for Israel and Saudi Arabia made statements.

9. At the 1157th meeting, on 11 March 1998, statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, China, Colombia, Cuba, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Morocco, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine and United States of America. The observers for Bosnia and Herzogovina, Holy See, Myanmar and Peru made statements. The observer for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior also made a statement.

10. At its 1158th meeting, on 12 March 1998, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Brazil, Canada, India, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, Tunisia and Uruguay. The observers for Croatia, Ethiopia, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Panama and Slovenia made statements. The observer for the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences made a statement.

B. Deliberations

Policy guidance addressed to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

11. The Commission commended the Executive Director for his comprehensive report which highlighted the broad range of activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) during 1997 in promoting action and cooperation at the national, regional and subregional levels. The report reflected initiatives taken to mobilize the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and civil society in mounting an international response to the drug problem, and pointed to demonstrable success in a number of significant areas. The Executive Director was also commended for addressing his new responsibilities with vigour and enthusiasm, displaying foresight and flexibility in his approach to the issues. His strong leadership and public efforts to condemn the illicit drug industry and those who supported it had contributed to strengthening international resolve to counter the drug problem.

12. The Commission expressed its continued strong support for the strategy pursued by UNDCP, based on a balanced, multidisciplinary approach, in tackling the drug problem. The balanced approach was considered to be an essential prerequisite in mounting sustainable actions against illicit drug trafficking and abuse. The balanced approach should remain a cornerstone of the activities of UNDCP, despite the trend within the donor community towards the earmarking of an increasing share of contributions for activities related to the suppression of illicit trafficking. The Commission called on UNDCP to continue to assist Governments in integrating the balanced approach into the formulation and implementation of national policies and strategies in drug control.

13. Strong support was expressed for the further consolidation of the role of UNDCP as a centre of competence in gathering, processing and disseminating specialized knowledge and expertise in support of the adoption and implementation of policies and strategies for addressing the drug problem.

Treaty implementation: legislative assistance

14. Full implementation of the international drug control treaties, particularly the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1] was fundamental to the process of eliminating the threat that illicit drugs posed to the international community. As a matter of urgency, all States were called upon to become parties to the conventions and to implement their provisions fully. Accordingly, UNDCP was requested to consider, as a top priority, programmes to support national efforts to implement the international drug control treaties. The Commission was informed that the European Union had recently launched an initiative to encourage universal adherence to and implementation of the conventions.

Demand reduction

15. The Commission welcomed the increased focus of UNDCP on demand reduction as one of the key objectives in combating illicit drugs. Several representatives commended UNDCP for allocating increased resources for technical assistance in demand reduction and requested the donor community to support the efforts of UNDCP by allocating resources to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for that purpose. The adoption by the General Assembly, at its special session, of a declaration on the guiding principles of drug demand reduction would contribute to the efforts of UNDCP to persuade Governments to give increased attention to demand reduction. The Executive Director and UNDCP staff were commended for developing programmes that targeted drug abuse as one of the key pillars of its strategy, and for speaking out against those who were permissive about casual drug abuse.

16. Referring to the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 1997,[2] about publicly inciting the use of illicit drugs, UNDCP was invited to develop guidelines to facilitate the implementation of article 3 of the 1988 Convention, which required States parties to that Convention to establish such practices as criminal offences. Such practices contributed to increased drug abuse among young people.

Youth

17. The Commission took note of initiatives to convene two key events involving youth prior to the special session. Several representatives referred to education programmes and awareness-raising campaigns initiated by their Governments to inform youth about the dangers of drug abuse. Their

Governments were giving priority to preventive measures, particularly those targeting children and youth at risk. The creation of a global network of youth programmes to prevent substance abuse would be a most important outcome of the youth event that UNDCP was to convene at Banff, Canada, in April 1998.

Technical cooperation

18. The Commission welcomed the initiatives of the Executive Director designed to improve the capacity of UNDCP to deliver a balanced portfolio of technical assistance projects in the field of drug control. The operational capacity of UNDCP had been enhanced through decentralization of authority and responsibility to the field and redeployment of staff and financial resources from headquarters.

19. It was stressed that the Governments of all States, regardless of whether they were labelled as consumer, producer or transit States, had a shared responsibility to address the drug problem and to support UNDCP activities. Some representatives noted that the will and commitment of recipient countries was one of the key factors in the success of any technical assistance project. In their view, UNDCP must make it a priority to assist those States which had shown concrete signs of progress in meeting their national goals, thereby furthering the implementation of the international drug control treaties. The Commission was invited to urge UNDCP to focus its assistance on States that had shown a commitment to fighting the drug problem.

Evaluation

20. Strong support was expressed for the emphasis being placed by the Executive Director on evaluation of projects and the introduction of improved monitoring and reporting procedures. UNDCP should strengthen its efforts to evaluate its own programmes. In order to evaluate successes, concrete goals must be established. As several drug control objectives were national in nature, UNDCP should assist Governments in developing their capacity to evaluate their performance and to gauge whether they were meeting their national objectives.

Subregional cooperation

21. Effective cooperation at the global and regional levels was considered to be vital for countering the drug threat. UNDCP should continue to play its catalytic role in promoting regional cooperation, using the global network of memoranda of understanding as a platform for strengthening the political commitment among States with regional affinities. Several successful joint drug-control programmes were being undertaken within the framework of regional agreements or plans of action. In that connection, the regional plan of action for the Caribbean region had demonstrated the progress that could be achieved as a result of close cooperation between UNDCP, the Caribbean States, the States members of the European Union, the European Commission and other partner States.

Africa

22. The Commission commended UNDCP for its efforts in developing a strategy for cooperation on drug control in Africa. UNDCP was asked to allocate a larger share of its resources to Africa, given the urgency of assisting African States in that region in formulating and implementing drug control programmes, particularly in the field of demand reduction. Some representatives welcomed the closer cooperation between UNDCP and regional organizations, particularly the Organization of African Unity, in furthering drug-control objectives in Africa.

Afghanistan

23. Several representatives commended the bold initiative of the Executive Director aimed at the eradication of the opium poppy and of drug trafficking in Afghanistan. They welcomed the constructive, flexible approach based on the participation in and ownership of programmes by the local authorities. Some representatives considered that the feasibility of a large-scale programme should be carefully studied, given the political and technical uncertainties. UNDCP was invited to cooperate closely with the donor community in the development of its activities in Afghanistan.

Drug law enforcement

24. UNDCP was invited to continue to support the efforts of Governments to fight illicit drug trafficking, thereby furthering the practical application of the 1988 Convention. Reference was made to the need to develop strategies and to support ongoing efforts to counter trafficking in synthetic drugs, particularly amphetamine-type stimulants, and in precursors, and to strengthen maritime cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea.

Money-laundering

25. Combating money-laundering and ensuring the confiscation of the proceeds of drug crimes were essential tools in the fight against drug trafficking. UNDCP should continue to assist States in countering money-laundering in line with the provisions of the 1988 Convention. Several representatives invited UNDCP to expand the scope and content of the assistance provided to Member States for their anti-money-laundering activities. UNDCP was encouraged to develop activities in conjunction with the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering or regional financial action task forces where they existed.

Alternative development: elimination of the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and coca bush

26. The Executive Director was commended for promoting greater attention to the issue of eliminating illicit narcotic crops, as called for in article 14 of the 1988 Convention. Several representatives expressed the full support of their Governments for the strategy of eliminating the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and the coca bush within the next 10 years. They considered the objectives of the global plan to be realistic, achievable and worthy of endorsement, as had been requested by the Executive Director, by the special session of the General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities. Implementation of the plan depended on the political commitment of the donor community and producer countries to ensure its success. The Commission was informed of the efforts of several Governments to eliminate illicit crops and of successful ongoing alternative development programmes.

27. Some representatives considered that the idea of setting 2008 as a target date had many attractions, but there were several technical issues that required detailed examination before they could endorse the proposal. Other representatives were of the view that while several political and technical issues had not yet been fully addressed, such considerations should not deter UNDCP from continuing to pursue such an important objective. It was noted that an equitable scheme for financial burden-sharing was a prerequisite for the success of the initiative. Such a multilateral financial mechanism had been established in other fields, for example, the environment. A similar mechanism might be required for

drug control, to facilitate the financing of the plan, through close consultation between the partners involved, particularly the donor community.

28. The plan could not be implemented by UNDCP alone; it required coordinated funding with, and implementation by, relevant agencies in the United Nations system and the international financial institutions. Mechanisms such as the Administrative Committee on Coordination, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control,[3] should be used to ensure such coordination.

29. UNDCP was invited to develop appropriate strategies to address the illicit cultivation of cannabis.

Civil society and non-governmental organizations

30. Many representatives expressed their appreciation for the UNDCP initiative designed to strengthen its ties with non-governmental organizations, especially those involved in activities to reduce demand at the grass-roots level. They welcomed the establishment of advocacy groups in a number of countries and emphasized the need to develop a strategy involving the mass media in efforts to draw attention to the dangers of drug abuse.

Inter-agency cooperation and coordination

31. Strong inter-agency coordination was considered to be one of the most important criteria for addressing the drug problem effectively. Without close inter-agency cooperation and coordination involving a number of United Nations agencies, major undertakings such as the strategy for the elimination of the opium poppy and coca bush were not feasible. It was recommended that the System-Wide Action Plan, which had thus far had very limited operational relevance, should focus on coordination at the field level. UNDCP should also exploit new opportunities for inter-agency coordination, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. Given the nature of its operational activities, it was imperative for UNDCP to include the international financial institutions among its partners.

Financing the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

32. The Commission took note of the ongoing precarious financial situation of UNDCP, which impinged on its ability to perform as a centre of expertise for drug control in a global and long-term perspective. UNDCP continued to depend on a small number of donors and was one of the United Nations funds with the lowest proportion of general-purpose contributions. The fragile donor base made UNDCP vulnerable and seriously undermined its ability to initiate action to counter the drug problem at the global level.

33. The Executive Director was commended for his efforts, which had met with some success, in widening the donor base and in exploring alternative means of financing, for example, through cost-sharing arrangements in technical cooperation projects. Some Governments had increased their contributions, while others had just begun to contribute significantly for the first time. However, a larger share of general-purpose contributions was required to enable UNDCP to operate as a flexible organization and an independent centre of expertise.

34. The Commission, as the governing body of UNDCP, should pursue its efforts to ensure a greater sense of ownership of UNDCP and a more equitable sharing of the burden of financing international drug-control initiatives. In that connection, reference was made to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the reform of the United Nations (A/51/950) and in General Assembly resolution 50/227, which called on funds and programmes of the United Nations system to develop new funding strategies. The Commission was asked to support the initiation of a process that would lead to a sound and predictable funding mechanism for UNDCP based on more equitable burden-sharing. Several representatives also welcomed the establishment by the Secretary-General, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/37, of a group of experts who would be invited to review such issues.

Special session of the General Assembly on international drug control

35. The special session of the General Assembly to be held in June 1998 was welcomed as an opportunity for Governments to reaffirm their commitment and determination to address the drug problem. On that occasion, Member States should adopt new strategies and policies and mobilize the resources needed to translate their commitment into action. Several representatives considered that the special session would provide an opportunity to strengthen the mandate of UNDCP, to increase its financial and human resources and to consolidate its efforts in combating the drug problem.

Chapter III

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

A. Structure of the debate

36. At its 1158th to 1160th meetings, on 12 and 13 March 1998, the Commission considered agenda item 4 entitled " Implementation of the international drug control treaties". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997;

(b) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[4]

(c) Note by the Secretariat containing information on the status of legal notifications transmitted to the Secretary-General by States parties to the international drug control treaties (E/CN.7/1998/3);

(d) Note by the Secretariat on the implementation of the international drug control treaties: other matters arising from the international drug control treaties (E/CN.7/1998/4).

37. At the 1158th meeting, on 12 March 1998, following an introductory statement by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board, statements were by the representatives of Brazil, Malaysia and Morocco. The observer for Finland made a statement.

38. At the 1159th meeting, on 12 March 1998, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, France, Jamaica, Japan, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union). The observers for Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Norway and Philippines made statements. The observer for the European Commission also made a statement. The representative of Pakistan and the observer for Afghanistan exercised the right of reply.

39. At the 1160th meeting, on 13 March 1998, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Bolivia, Egypt, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, South Africa, Portugal, Turkey and United States of America. The observers for Slovenia and United Arab Emirates made statements. The observer for the Holy See made a statement.

B. Deliberations

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997

40. The Commission expressed appreciation to the Board and its secretariat for the preparation of its report for 1997. The report was an authoritative source of information and a useful guide for national drug-control authorities in their work. In addition, the report was a document which appealed to the media and the general public and had received very widespread attention in many countries.

41. The Commission welcomed the fact that the Board had chosen to make the prevention of drug abuse one of the main themes of its report for 1997, thus underscoring the importance of pursuing a balanced approach that gave equal attention to both the reduction of demand as well as the reduction of supply in addressing drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Only if sufficient measures were taken on both sides of the equation could significant successes be achieved. It was hoped that the momentum generated by the report of the Board would provide additional impetus to the special session of the General Assembly on international drug control to be held in June 1998. The Board was encouraged to continue examining and reporting on matters related to demand reduction, highlighting achievements and identifying problems encountered.

42. The Commission took note of the recommendations made by the Board on the prevention of drug abuse in an environment in which the promotion of illicit drugs occurred. It was important that Governments should counteract pro-drug messages. Drug education should begin at an early age, before young people had been exposed to such messages, and should focus on providing objective and factual information about drugs. It was suggested that Governments should develop media education programmes for young people in order to enable them to notice sensational and inaccurate information. Strict enforcement of existing laws was also mentioned as a means of prevention.

43. It was recognized that the wealth of information on the Internet had positive as well as negative consequences for drug control. It was worrisome that the World Wide Web was used as a medium to disseminate pro-drug messages, to advertise psychotropic substances or to sell controlled drugs or pharmaceuticals. Steps had to be taken to counter that phenomenon. While many Governments underlined in that context the necessity to guarantee the freedom of expression, it was also stated that the freedom of expression ended when it touched upon basic rights of the individual. Governments should strengthen cooperation with telecommunications industries to remove illegal subject matter from the Internet. Governments should also make use of the Internet and other new technologies to disseminate accurate information about drugs.

44. One representative stressed that youth must be allowed to develop its own very diversified culture and should not be influenced or censured in its freedom of speech. Similarly, the media should not, and did not, take orders from anybody. The President of the Board, endorsing the views of several delegations, made clear that it would be the duty and the responsibility of Governments to ensure that youth culture was not undermined by those creating an attitude of social acceptance of drugs under international control. He noted a number of very laudable efforts of which the Commission was informed, such as agreements with the media, partnerships with the entertainment industry to counteract pro-drug-abuse images, creation of drug-prevention Web sites on the Internet, prohibition of pro-drug advertising by pharmaceutical companies and pharmacies on the Internet and regular nationwide anti-drug-abuse lecturing at the high-school level.

45. The Commission called for full implementation of the provisions contained in the 1988 Convention, article 3, paragraph 1 (c) (iii), which required Governments to establish public incitement or inducement to use drugs illicitly as a criminal offence, subject to their respective constitutional principles and the basic concepts of their legal systems. Governments should ensure that their national legislation contained provisions that made such incitement a criminal offence and made violators liable to sanctions that had a deterrent effect. The President of the Board stressed that article 3 of the 1988 Convention as well as other provisions of the international drug control treaties had been designed in line with the principles of democracy and the rights of individuals and of society.

46. Several representatives emphasized that tolerant attitudes towards drug abuse made their continued and increasing measures against illicit cultivation and supply more difficult to justify. Such attitudes required from all Governments more decisive efforts at prevention, based on the equal sharing, both nationally and internationally, of the burden of various measures against the scourge of drugs.

47. The continued upward trend in adherence to the international drug control treaties was encouraging. The Commission was informed of initiatives taken by Governments to boost adherence to the treaties and their implementation. The Commission reaffirmed its strong opposition to any form of legalization of the non-medical use of drugs. Any such attempt would inevitably lead to a considerable aggravation of drug-related problems. Some representatives stressed the need for strict enforcement of the law and disagreed with any discretionary law enforcement, which would implicitly allow decriminalization, in any country in which drug abuse, drug trafficking and corruption were rife.

48. The Commission welcomed the analysis of the world situation with regard to drug abuse and illicit trafficking contained in the report of the Board, which outlined achievements as well as shortcomings in national and international drug control. It was recommended that the Board should be strengthened to enable it to continue carrying out its important work of control. It was suggested that, with the technical support of UNDCP, its competence could be enlarged to cover monitoring of compliance with the 1988 Convention more extensively, which was necessary for the evaluation of the international drug-control situation. Several representatives requested the Board to examine a variety of new areas and subjects of concern, such as the link between drug trafficking, arms trafficking and terrorism, rational use of confiscated chemicals and the long-term effects of stimulant abuse. One representative stressed the usefulness of regular regional training seminars for national drug-control administrators, in order to ensure the functioning of the national and international system of monitoring licit activities related to internationally controlled drugs as required by the treaties. Country missions were recognized as an important element in the continuous dialogue that the Board maintained with Governments. All Governments should support that dialogue and permit visits to their countries, if so required by the Board.

49. The Commission took note of the review undertaken by the Board of the abuse of extracts of poppy straw. National drug-control administrations had to apply strict controls and penal sanctions to prevent the diversion and subsequent abuse of poppy straw.

50. The representative of Switzerland explained that there was no generalized medical prescription of heroin in Switzerland. The Swiss scientific studies, which foresaw the prescription of heroin, morphine and methadone under strict medical control and rigorous supervision to a very limited number of severely dependent drug addicts, formed only a small part of the Swiss drug policy. She confirmed that the scientific studies had been misinterpreted by many, as had been stated in the report of the Board. Several representatives endorsed the reservations expressed by the Board on the administration of heroin to severely dependent addicts undertaken in Switzerland, while another representative approved that approach.

51. Several representatives stressed the importance of the work of the Board in ensuring, in cooperation with Governments and the World Health Organization, that narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances would be made available for medical use within a good control infrastructure, and that medical and scientific requirements would be established rationally in each country. Better knowledge among all actors in society about rational medical use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their

factual limitation to such use by an adequate control system must also be seen as part of a good strategy to prevent drug abuse.

52. Several representatives referred to the importance of fully cooperating with the Board for the successful prevention of diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from licit manufacture and trade to illicit channels. By not allowing a number of suspicious export orders to be executed, Governments had been able to prevent the diversion of large quantities of drugs, mainly to African countries.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention

53. The Commission commended the Board on its report for 1997 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, finding it to be a detailed analysis of the current status of precursor controls worldwide, and providing practical proposals for further concrete actions to be taken by Governments. It strongly supported the active role of the Board in facilitating the multilateral exchange of information between Governments with a view to preventing diversions.

54. The Commission noted that many Governments had made a renewed commitment to chemical control, and had become increasingly active in taking the necessary steps to monitor substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and to develop and further strengthen controls. Such actions had been effective, not only for control purposes, but also in facilitating licit trade and protecting the legitimate interests of industry.

55. The Commission welcomed the fact that the many initiatives and concerted actions so far taken by Governments had led to significant successes, not only in identifying and stopping suspicious shipments, seizing chemicals and arranging controlled deliveries, but also in enabling the dismantling of drug-manufacturing and -trafficking organizations. It noted that, had all the chemicals involved fallen into the hands of traffickers, they would have been sufficient to produce a large part of the drugs manufactured illicitly throughout the world.

56. Notwithstanding those successes, the Commission recognized the need to evaluate and review controls continuously. It recognized the importance of establishing and using working systems to share and check information on shipments of controlled chemicals to verify their legitimacy, and was pleased to note that Governments, in general, were willing to exchange the required information widely. However, it also expressed concern that some major manufacturing and exporting countries were not providing such information to ensure that suspicious shipments and diversion attempts were identified. It recognized that, to be effective, such an exchange of information required that Governments facing similar situations should take similar steps.

57. Some importing and transit countries underlined the necessity of being informed by manufacturing and exporting countries by means of some form of notification before transactions took place. It was also suggested that manufacturing and exporting countries should strengthen their monitoring of precursors in order to provide the basis for their continued efforts to eradicate illicit cultivation and production and prevent diversions from licit cultivation and production of drugs.

58. It was recognized that more uniform action was required by more States, and that, on a global basis, standard procedures needed to be introduced for the necessary exchange of information. Nevertheless,

the major manufacturing, exporting and importing States had made a determined effort in 1997 to develop practical ways to enable Governments to inform each other of shipments of precursors, prior to their export, and to alert each other to uncovered diversion attempts.

59. It was noted that the successful actions taken by Governments in preventing diversions had made it possible to obtain a clearer picture, sometimes for the first time, of the methods and routes of diversion of precursors, and of developing trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs. It was also noted that illicit manufacturers of, and traffickers in, drugs exploited loopholes in current mechanisms of control. The Commission extended its full support to the Board in its efforts to improve existing mechanisms by minimizing differences in national control systems and closing any newly identified loopholes.

60. A key example of such problems was noted in Europe, where traffickers had exploited weaknesses in controls covering the international trade in, and particularly the import of, controlled chemicals. In that connection, individual States members of the European Union and the European Commission hoped soon to be in a position to implement appropriate measures to improve the monitoring of imports by invoking the 1988 Convention, article 12, paragraph 10, to ensure prior notification of imports of substances listed in Table I of that Convention.

61. Some cases of diversion and attempted diversion had underlined the need to monitor exports of scheduled substances regardless of their destination. It was noted that an approach based on a limited target or so-called sensitive countries facilitated diversion through third countries not previously associated with the illicit manufacture of drugs, and therefore not designated as a "sensitive country". Governments were urged to use all means at their disposal to monitor controlled chemicals to the greatest possible extent, whatever their destination.

62. The Commission recognized that, if chemical controls were to be meaningful, criminal offences must be established for activities related to diversion of precursors, and appropriate sanctions for such offences must be adopted. Drugs could not be illicitly manufactured when there were no precursors. Penal or administrative sanctions should reflect that fact and act as a deterrent to such behaviour.

63. Successes achieved in preventing the diversion of scheduled substances had led traffickers to turn to more easily available chemicals that were not subject to control. The Board was commended for establishing a limited international special surveillance list of substances, as requested by the Council in its resolution 1996/29, as a means of monitoring some of the most important of those chemicals.

64. Finally, the Commission was provided with updated information from some Governments on seizures of precursors, on the identification and destruction of illicit drug laboratories and on new controls in place or planned, to supplement that given in the report of the Board on the implementation of article 12.

3. Changes in the scope of control substances

65. At its 1160th meeting, on 13 March 1998, the Commission considered agenda item 4 (b) entitled "Changes in the scope of control of substances". The secretariat made a statement and the Commission took note thereof.

4. Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties

66. At its 1160th meeting, on 13 March 1998, the Commission considered agenda item 4 (c) entitled "Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties". The secretariat made a statement and the Commission took note thereof.

C. Action taken

67. At its 1161st meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/1998/L.2), sponsored by India and Turkey. For the text, see chapter I, section A.

Chapter IV

MONITORING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AND OTHER COORDINATION MATTERS

A. Structure of the debate

68. At its 1160th meeting, on 13 March 1998, the Commission considered agenda item 5 entitled "Monitoring of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on the coordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system (E/CN.7/1998/5);

(b) Updated United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (E/CN.7/1998/CRP.1).

69. Following an introductory statement by the Secretariat, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, Thailand and United States of America. The observers for Denmark and Panama made statements.

B. Deliberations

70. It was noted that the efforts being undertaken to coordinate the work of the United Nations system in drug-control activities had led to some improvement, and that there was a strong likelihood of intensified cooperation in the future. The importance of consolidating scarce resources and of including the international financial institutions in that effort was stressed. Many activities undertaken within the United Nations system of organizations, particularly by the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund, could usefully include a drug-control component. Similarly, the need for heightened collaboration at the field level was called for, and in that context, the measures for the reform of the United Nations, particularly those defined by the Secretary-General and known as track II of the reform process, as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, were welcomed. The limitations of the System-Wide Action Plan were recognized, and the need for further efforts to build on the conceptual framework and turn it into a planning tool, particularly for operations at the field level, was emphasized.

71. The Commission approved the updated System-Wide Action Plan, contained in document E/CN.7/1998/CRP.1, as an instrument to further inter-agency coordination, particularly at the field level.

Chapter V

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

A. Structure of the debate

72. At its 1160th meeting, on 13 March 1998, the Commission considered agenda item 6 entitled "Administrative and budgetary matters". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Executive Director on the revised draft financial rules of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/1998/6);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/CN.7/1998/8).

73. Following an introductory statement by the Deputy Executive Director, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Mexico and United States of America.

B. Deliberations

74. The Commission expressed support for the promulgation by the Secretary-General of the revised financial rules of the Fund of UNDCP. It was noted that the proposals reflected the new budgetary arrangements, including the biennial programme budget and the biennial support budget. The authority of the Executive Director to enter into commitments and approve projects and programmes was highlighted. Implementation of and strict adherence to the financial rules were seen to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of financial management. Support was expressed for the process of decentralization. The importance of ensuring the evaluation and monitoring of the activities of UNDCP was emphasized.

75. With regard to draft financial rule 10.5, it was recommended that the proposed text should be reformulated to emphasize that the Commission should approve the supplementary budget estimates.

C. Action taken

76. At its 1160th meeting, on 13 March 1998, the Commission took note with approval of the intention of the Secretary-General to promulgate the revised draft financial rules of the Fund of UNDCP as outlined in document E/CN.7/1998/6, incorporating an amendment of draft financial rule 10.5 to emphasize that supplementary budget estimates should be approved by the Commission.

Chapter VI

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND FUTURE WORK

A. Structure of the debate

77. At its 1160th and 1161st meetings, on 13 March 1998, the Commission considered agenda item 7 entitled "Provisional agenda for the forty-second session of the Commission and future work". It had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1998/7) containing the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-second session of the Commission.

78. During the discussion of the item, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Chile (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Ghana, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) and Uruguay. The observer for Norway also made a statement. The Deputy Executive Director made an explanatory statement.

B. Deliberations

79. With regard to item 4 of the draft provisional agenda, entitled "Reduction of illicit demand for drugs", the Commission agreed to consider the issue of youth and drugs as a special topic under that item, and endorsed a proposal to review national studies on the social and economic costs of drug abuse under the same item. It was also suggested that the broad scope of such a review made it appropriate for consideration as a new agenda item.

80. Several representatives referred to the importance of item 8 of the draft provisional agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and implementation of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on international drug control". It was indicated that the scope of item 8 should be broadened to permit discussion of the implementation of decisions taken at the special session. It was important for the Commission to build quickly on the commitments and principles agreed upon at the special session and to undertake follow-up work to implement the decisions adopted.

81. With regard to the declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction which the special session was expected to adopt, one representative suggested that UNDCP should prepare a background paper to be circulated to Governments prior to the forty-second session of the Commission to facilitate the implementation of its provisions.

82. Some representatives expressed the view that the regular session of the Commission should be shortened to five working days. That would include a weekend to enable the Secretariat to complete the report and have it translated in all languages. Other representatives did not support that view, since the Commission would be called upon at its forty-second session to consider the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, and such a task would considerably expand its programme of work.

C. Action taken

83. At its 1161st meeting, on 13 March 1998, the Commission endorsed for submission to the Economic and Social Council a draft provisional agenda and documentation requirements for its forty-second session, on the understanding that following the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, informal inter-sessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and to review the issue of the duration of its regular session. For the text of the decision, see chapter I, section B, draft decision I.

Chapter VII

OTHER MATTERS

A. Structure of the debate

84. At its 1160th meeting, on 13 March 1998, the Commission considered agenda item 8 entitled "Other matters". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat entitled "Gender mainstreaming in drug policies and programmes and eradicating poverty" (E/CN.7/1998/9).

B. Deliberations

85. An explanatory statement was made by the secretariat.

C. Action taken

86. At its 1161st meeting, on 13 March 1998, the Commission requested the Chairman to convey to the President of the Council that it had taken into consideration the information provided in document E/CN.7/1998/9.

Chapter VIII

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS FORTY-FIRST SESSION

87. At its 1161st meeting, on 13 March 1998, the Commission began consideration of agenda item 9 entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-first session". The rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/1998/L.1 and Add.1-6). The Commission suspended consideration of the item and agreed to reconvene the meeting at the appropriate time during its special segment.

88. On 18 March 1998, the Commission suspended its proceedings as the preparatory body for the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and reconvened its 1161st meeting in order to complete its consideration of the report on its forty-first regular session. At the reconvened meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its forty-first session (E/CN.7/1998/L.1 and Add.1-6), as orally amended.

Chapter IX

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

89. In the light of progress made by the Commission in its capacity as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, the Economic and Social Council, by its decision 1997/234 of 21 July 1997, decided that the Commission, at its forty-first session, should meet for three days for its regular segment and for five days as preparatory body.

90. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its forty-first regular session at Vienna from 11 to 13 March 1998, during which it carried out its functions as the governing body of UNDCP and as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council.

91. During a special segment, held from 16 to 20 March 1998, the Commission acted as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly on international drug control to be held in June 1998. During the regular segment, 6 plenary meetings (1156th to 1161st) were held. UNDCP served as secretariat to the Commission. The outgoing Chairman, Roberta Lajous Vargas (Mexico), opened the forty-first session. (For the organization of, and report on, the special segment, see A/S-20/4.)

B. Attendance

92. The regular segment of the session was attended by the representatives of 50 States members of the Commission (Ecuador, Mauritius and Sierra Leone were not represented), by observers of 55 other States and by representatives of 4 specialized agencies, 12 intergovernmental organizations and 20 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex I).

C. Election of officers

93. At its 1156th meeting, on 11 March 1998, the Commission elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Mohamed El Fadhel Khalil (Tunisia)
Vice-Chairmen:	Soemaryo Suryokusumo (Indonesia) Janusz Rydzkowski (Poland) Lance Joseph (Australia)
Rapporteur:	Alberto Scavarelli (Uruguay)

94. A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups (the Ambassadors of Algeria, Jordan, Russian Federation, Chile and Turkey) was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Council resolution 1991/39 of 21 June 1991. The extended bureau met on 12 March 1998 to consider matters relating to the organization of work during the session.

D. Adoption of the agenda

95. At its 1156th meeting, on 11 March 1998, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1998/1) agreed on by the Commission at its fortieth session and approved by the Council in its decision 1997/233 of 21 July 1997. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Policy issues for action by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.
4. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
   (a) International Narcotics Control Board;
   (b) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
   (c) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.
5. Monitoring of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters.
6. Administrative and budgetary matters.
7. Provisional agenda for the forty-second session of the Commission and future work.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-first session.

E. Documentation

96. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex II.

Notes

[1]Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I. (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[2]See Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1997 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.1).

[3]E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

[4]United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XI.4.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members

Algeria:	Mokhtar Reguieg, Abdelkader Sahraoui, Abelhak Bendib, Hadjira Tahar, Abdelyazid Dib, Slimane Djeffel, Zahar Benyaiche, Mohamed Ghecham, Rabah Ladj, Idir Hebouche, Selim Salmi, Hamid Benabed, Salah Francis El-Hamdi
Australia:	Lance Joseph, Noel Campbell, Sue Kerr, Roger Hughes, Liz Atkins, Paul Brown, Angus MacDonald, Christine Marsden, Peter Scott, Amanda Hawkins
Bolivia:	Guillermo Canedo, Mary Carrasco Monje, María Lourdes Espinoza
Brazil:	Affonso Celso de Ouro-Preto, Luiz Matias Flach, José Antonio de Macedo Soares, José Jorge Alcazar Almeida, Getulio Bezerra dos Santos
Bulgaria:	Plamen Minev, Colonel Venelln Velikov, Ivan Tsvetkov, Snejana Nenova, Alexander Peytchev, Rossitza Ivanova, Ivan Kotov
Canada:	Paul Dubois, Diane Jacovella, Chief Superintendent Tim Quigley, Judith Huska, Marilyn White, Michel Perron, Elissa Golberg, Philip MacKinnon, Len Blumenthal, Jacques Lecavalier
Chile	Belisario Velasco Barahona, Osvaldo Puccio, Pablo Lagos Puccio, José Luis Balmaceda, Luciano Parodi, Gloria Navarrete, Cristian Donoso, René Sebastián Schneider
China:	Zhang Yishan, Yang Fengrui, Chu Man-ling, Wang Qianrong, Jiang Qin, Diao Mingsheng, Dong Bingqing, Wang Youmei, Ren Meimei, Yang Xiaokun, Zhai Xingfu
Colombia:	Carlos Holmes Trujillo, Elkin Aguirre Aguirre, Alfredo Vargas Abad, Jaime Visbal Martelo, Adriana Mendoza, Alberto Rueda Montenegro
Côte d'Ivoire:	Avon Mathias Ahonzo, Anglado Malan
Cuba:	Ernesto Senti Darias, Alberto Velazco San José, Enrique Jardines Macias, José Luis Galvan Perez, Eliseo Zamora Hernandez
Czech Republic:	Marie Kostalová, Jan Kohout, Pavel Bém, Tomas Buril, Eva Maresová, Markéta Suranova

Ecuador:*	
Egypt:	Mostafa El-Feki, General Mohamed Sayed Sharawi, Ibrahim Ahdy Khairat, Khaled Wafik Sarwat
France:	Jean-Michel Dasque, Charley Causeret, Daniel Labrosse, Gilles Leclair, François Poinsot, Bénédicte Contamin, Patrick Deunet, Dominique Gubler, Claude Taxis
Germany:	Helmut Butke, Volker Klein, Dieter Woltmann, Uwe Wewel, Birgit Gerhardus, Ursula Wolpers
Ghana:	K. B. Quantson, T. C. Corquaye, Kenneth A. Bosompem
Greece:	John A. Yennimatas, Georgios Georgountzos, Konstantinos Piperigos, Theodoros Simoglou
India:	H. P. Kumar, A. K. Pande, R. Bhattacharji, J. Y. Umranikar
Indonesia:	Soemaryo Suryokusumo, Police Brigadier General (retired) Soedaryono, Thomas Sugijata, Fawrita Cadick, Sadewo Joedo, Lasro Simbolon
Iran (Islamic Republic of):	Mohammad Hossein-Zadeh Fallah, Mahmoud Madisoltani, Seyed Mahmoud Alizadeh-Tabatabayei, Gholamhossein Sadeghi-Ghaharah, Brigadier General Hassan Rastegar-Panah, Brigadier General Mohammad Ali Shafeei-Pourfard, Colonel Hassan Zarghami, Ghodratollah Assadi, Seyed Ali Mohammad Mousavi, Assadollah Farhangian
Italy	Giannicola Sinisi, Vincenzo Manno, Gianni De Gennaro, Pippo Micalizio, Domenico Massaro, Renato Castellani, Chiara Monzali, Irma Tramissino, Claudio Vaccaro, Dario Caputo, Antonella Antonelli
Jamaica:	Cherryl Gordon
Japan:	Nobuaki Ito, Akira Yamamoto, Sadao Saito, Kenichi Nagano, Tateshi Higuchi, Sadaaki Nagashima, Kaoru Misawa, Hideaki Mori, Nobuhiro Watanabe, Kazushi Inoue, Yoichi Ishikawa, Tomohiro Matsushige, Takahiro Terasaki, Tatsuo Ueda
Lao People's Democratic Republic:	Soubanh Srithirath, Ounseng Vixay, Viloun Silaprany
Lebanon:	Samir Hobeica, General Salim Malhame, General Georges Hajjar, General Elias Daoud, Colonel Sami Daher, Michel Katra
Malaysia:	Wan Ibrahim Wan Ahmad, Ahmad Anwar Adnan, Abdul Rashid Mat Adam

*Not represented at the session.

Mauritius:	
Mexico:	Carmen Moreno, Roberta Lajous, Miguel Ruíz-Cabañas, Bruno Figueroa, Victor Arriaga, Cecilia Jaber, Arturo Ponce
Morocco:	Fouad Hamadi, Abderrahim Benmoussa, Jamal Taoufik, Souriya Otmani, Abdelkrim Chems Eddine, Mohamed Benchaffi, Abderrahman El Mennani
Netherlands:	Hans Förster, Nico Schaar, Annemiek van Bolhuis, Wil Boonstra,Neline Koornneef, Rob Lousberg, Peter Potman, Erika Schouten
Nigeria:	A. A. Mohammed, Major General Musa Bamaiyi, G. E. Osuide, Sulaiman Dahiru, M. C. Azuike, E. O. Adegbokun, Usman D. Sambo, Abdullahi Bayi, A. A. Ayoko, Musa Ahmed Musa, Iliya Katung, Ngozi Oguejiofor, Lieutenant Colonel I. U. Babangida
Pakistan:	Saiyed Ahmed Siddiqui, Major General Mushtaq Hussain, Shaukat Umer, Zaheer Pervaiz Khan
Poland:	Janusz Rydzkowski, Witold Wieniawski, Tadeusz Chrusciel
Portugal:	Alvaro de Mendonca e Moura, Joaquim Rodrigues, Ana Sofia Santos, Maria de Fátima Trigueiros, Isabel Belo, Alfredo Brito, Leonor Ribeiro da Silva, Luis Leandro da Silva, Irene Carreira
Republic of Korea:	Seung-Kon Lee, Dal Ho Chung, Hyo-Nam Moon, Byung Wook Kim, Doo-Ki Kim, Woong Soon Lim,Young-Jin Son, Keu-Ill Jang
Romania:	Traian Chebeleu, Adrian Vierita, Florentina Voicu, Ionut Suseanu
Russian Federation:	Oleg M. Sokolov, Vladimir E. Tarabrin, Alexander N. Sergeev, Yuri N. Morozov, Victor S. Dolmatov, Anatoliy G. Radachinski, Viacheslav V. Sergeev, Alexander V. Zinevich, Stepan Y. Kuzmenkov, Andrey Y. Averin, Olga S. Shirokova, Rumyantsev Anatoly
Sierra Leone:*	
South Africa:	N. J. Mxakato-Diseko, J. I. Welch, J. A. Davies, E. M. J. Steyn, P. Vivier, Superintendant G. Mason, I. M. van Vuuren, N. P. Notutela
Spain:	Antonio Ortiz, Camilo Vázquez, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz, Magdalena Valle-María, Luis Domínguez, Cristino Ortiz
Sudan:	Abubakr Salih Nur, Major General Abdelwahab Elnour Babiker, Adam Yousif Mohamed, Kureng Akuei Pac

*Not represented at the session.

Sweden:	Jakob Lindberg, Martin Wilkens, Stefan Johansson, Per-Ola Mattsson, Helena Ödmark, Ralf Löfstedt, Niklas Herrmann, Inger Buxton
Switzerland:	Marianne von Grünigen, Paul J. Dietschy, Urs Breiter, Awilo Ocheng Pernet
Syrian Arab Republic:	General Ali Al Darbuli
Thailand:	Sorasit Sangprasert, Viroj Sumyai, Morakot Sriswasdi
Tunisia:	Mohamed El Fadhel Khalil, Nidhal Jedda, Taoufik Zid
Turkey:	Fügen Ok, Yildiz Batirbaygil, Kemalettin Akalin, Sahin Sezer, Zafer Günler, Emin Arslan, A. Asim Arar, Filiz Elgezdi, Aydin Ozbay, Ferhat Konya, Ergin Sonor, Gürsel Görgülü, Yunus Kahya, Ahmet Erdurmus, Nilüfer Erdem Kaygisiz
Ukraine:	V. Levoshko, T. Victorova, T. Bieliavskyi, R. Tronenko, M. Melenevskyi, D. Konopko
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	Jonathan Duke-Evans, Patrick Nixon, John Freeman, Martin Raven, Rachel Reynolds, Geoff Cole, Stephen Pike, Linda Ward, Neil Kernohan, Sally Titterington, Peter Miles
United States of America:	Jane E. Becker, John B. Ritch III, Eileen Heaphy, Ann Blackwood, Kathleen Pala, Joseph Snyder III, Adrienne Stefan, Terrance Woodworth, Herbert S. Traub
Uruguay:	Alberto Scavarelli, Fructuoso Pittaluga Fonseca, Elena Fajardo, Inés Gamio
Venezuela:	Demetrio Boersner, Fidel Garofalo, Neiza Pineda, Yasmin Turuhpial, Kidder Salazar

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Monaco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations Secretariat

Centre for International Crime Prevention

United Nations bodies

International Narcotics Control Board, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Research Institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Colombo Plan Secretariat, European Community, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Europol Drugs Unit, International Criminal Police Organization, League of Arab States, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Organization of American States, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Southern African Development Community, South Pacific Forum Secretariat

Other organizations represented by observers

Palestine

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status: International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, Zonta International

Special consultative status: Asia Crime Prevention Foundation, Association for the Advancement of Psychological Understanding of Human Nature, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Dhaka Ahsania Mission, International Association of Lions Clubs-Lions Club International, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse, International Society of Social Defence, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Society for Threatened Peoples, SOS Drugs International, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS FORTY-FIRST SESSION

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1998/1	Provisional agenda and provisional timetable	2
E/CN.7/1998/2	Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	3
E/CN.7/1998/3	Note by the Secretariat on the information on the status of legal notifications transmitted to the Secretary-General by States parties to the international drug control treaties	4 (b)
E/CN.7/1998/4	Note by the Secretariat on the implementation of the international drug control treaties	4 (c)
E/CN.7/1998/5	Note by the Secretariat on the coordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system	5
E/CN.7/1998/6	Note by the Executive Director on the revised draft financial rules of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	6
E/CN.7/1998/7	Note by the Secretariat on the provisional agenda for the forty-second session of the Commission and future work	7
E/CN.7/1998/8	Letter dated 19 February 1998 from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Secretary-General on the revised draft financial rules of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	6
E/CN.7/1998/9	Note by the Secretariat on gender mainstreaming in drug policies and programmes and eradicating poverty	8
E/CN.7/1998/CRP.1	Monitoring of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters	5
E/CN.7/1998/CRP.2	Note by the Secretariat on the implementation of the international drug control treaties	4 (c)
E/CN.7/1998/CRP.3	Reports by intergovernmental organizations	8

E/CN.7/1998/CRP.4	Eradicating poverty and mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system	8
E/CN.7/1998/CRP.5	World situation with regard to drug abuse	4 (c)
E/CN.7/1998/L.1 and Add.1-6	Draft report of the Commission on its forty-first session	9
E/CN.7/1998/L.2	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs	4

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购买联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。 请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售处。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

Printed in Austria
V.98-52001—May 1998—2,400

ISSN 0251-9941